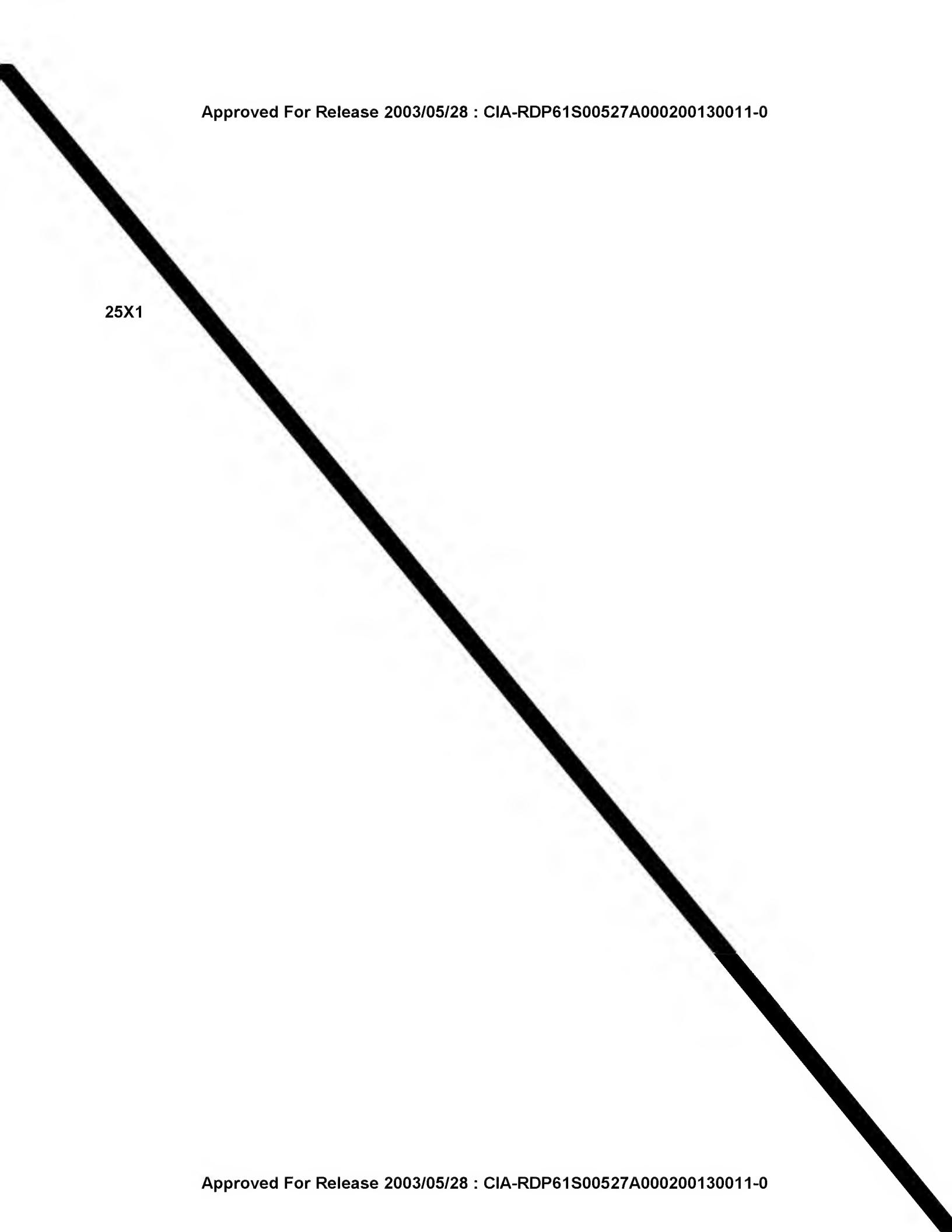


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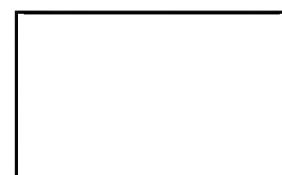
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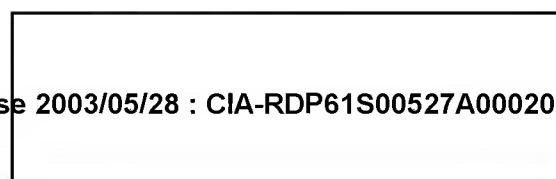
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ORR PROJECT S-189

Soviet Civil Defense (1956-1957)



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Summary. Improved training and protective construction, and the issuing of some civil defense supplies have marked Sovbloc civil defense activities reported during 1956 and 1957. Detected Sovbloc civil defense preparations prior to 1956 seemed largely directed toward countering the effects of a World War II-type attack.

During the last year and a half, however, definite steps have been taken to alert the population to the dangers of atomic and bacteriological attack. This has been accompanied by a redirected and accelerated civil defense training effort. The construction of air-raid shelters is continuing, but with increasing numbers of heavy bunker-type shelters being reported from the principle European Satellites.

Some civil defense supplies, particularly small items such as gas defense and first aid materials, have been accumulated where they will be available to operative civil defense forces.

Specially trained and equipped civil defense battalions were trained in Hungary during 1955 and 1956 and it is probable that the USSR and Czechoslovakia have developed comparable organizations.

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USSR. Civil defense preparations have been accelerated in the USSR during 1956-1957, spurred on by the endorsement of top Soviet leaders and a campaign to encourage public participation. 1/ The latter has been marked by regional defense conferences, 2/ the publication of new periodicals, 3/ the issuance of new atomic civil defense manuals, 4/ television broadcasts, 5/ and the preparation of new training films. 6/ Civil defense exhibits 7/, wall posters 8/ and well-equipped mobile demonstration units 9/ have also been used.

The 30,000,000 member Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF) has been the organization principally associated with the civil defense promotion and training. Aided by the Red Cross and other public bodies, DOSAAF is now engaged in a massive program to give the Soviet population atomic civil defense training. 10/

Preparatory instructor training was accomplished in numerous DOSAAF air defense schools at the city and regional level. 11/ Initial ^{atomic defense} (PAZ) training of the population was to have been accomplished by the end of

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1956 and this has indeed been announced. 12/ Full completion of the program is doubtful, but training has probably been given to large numbers of the DOSAAF, 13/ the Communist Party, 14/ and workers in major industry. 15/ Completion of PAZ courses is a matter of record and those workers who do not pass an examination are required to repeat the course. 16/

Medical personnel are receiving special courses in atomic civil defense 17/ and it is probable that other workers expected to fill civil defense operational roles are being given specialized instruction. Practical air raid drills and increased training in enterprises since 1955 have been reported from several areas. 18/

According to an April 1957 Soviet periodical, every citizen of the USSR over 16 years of age will now receive a minimum of 22 hours of instruction in a new antiair, antiautomic antichemical and antibacteriological defense course, to be completed by the end of 1958. 19/

Protective construction for civil defense purposes in the USSR is continuing according to latest available information. 20/ Some basement

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shelters of increased strength have been noted 21/ and the building of detached shelters increasingly reported. 22/ The Moscow and Leningrad subways 23/ are being extended and subway construction has been initiated in Tblisi. 24/ [redacted] new exten-

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sions of the metro there are being built at a depth of 62 meters for no adequate reason other than a civil defense requirement. 25/ New reports have been received of air raid shelter building in industrial enterprises before 1956. 26/ [redacted]

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[redacted] civil defense enjoyed a priority over other types of construction. 28/

The decentralization of some industrial and governmental control now in progress may react favorably on civil defense organization and operations permitting more local decision-making and better integration of various groups incorporated into civil defense at the local level.

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Hungary. [redacted]

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[redacted] Hungary has been building heavy air raid shelters since 1951. 29/

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[redacted] heavy bunkers have been completed in such indus-

trial installations as munitions factories, steel mills, radio and electronic plants, petroleum refineries, chemical plants, cement plants, and food processing plants. Civil defense bunkers were also to be built in county seats and in each administrative district of Budapest.

The strength and furnishings attributed to these shelters are notable. Requirements for these shelters were listed as follows:

- (a) Minimum thickness of roof, walls and base floor, 2.6 meters of concrete. First meter of outside concrete to be free of reinforcing rods. Remaining 1.6 meters to be reinforced with steel rods decreasing in size and spacing to a screen mesh on the inside. Rods vary in diameter from 1.5 cm to 5 mm wire on the inside.
- (b) Independent water supply and power generating equipment.
- (c) Medical facilities, including a store of narcotics, bone setting materials, minor surgical supplies and X-ray.
- (d) Short wave transceivers and VHF equipment. Telephone ties to district or county civil defense Headquarters, all other ABC shelters in the neighborhood (telephone cables underground).
- (e) Two days food supply for capacity of the shelter.
- (f) Air locks and ventilating equipment.

This information is confirmed in part by several reports of air raid shelters of bunker type being built in Hungary. For example, at a railway

Enclosure A) Basic Construction Requirements for an ABC Shelter

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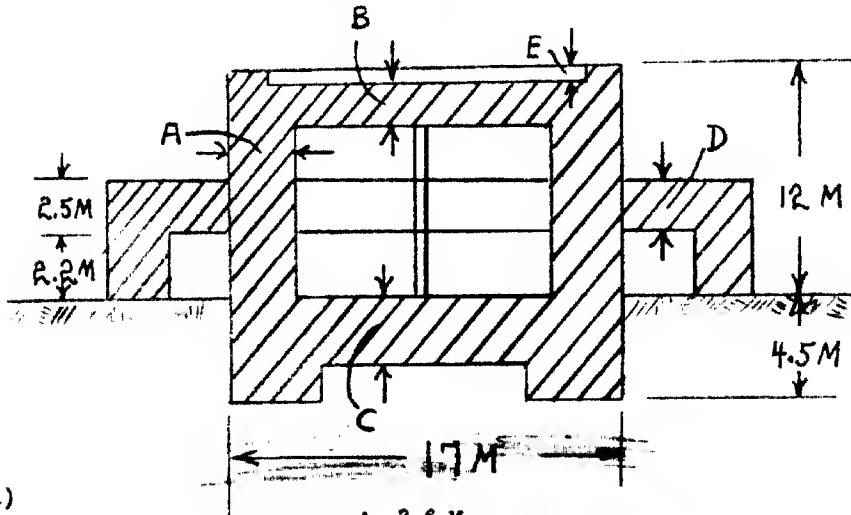
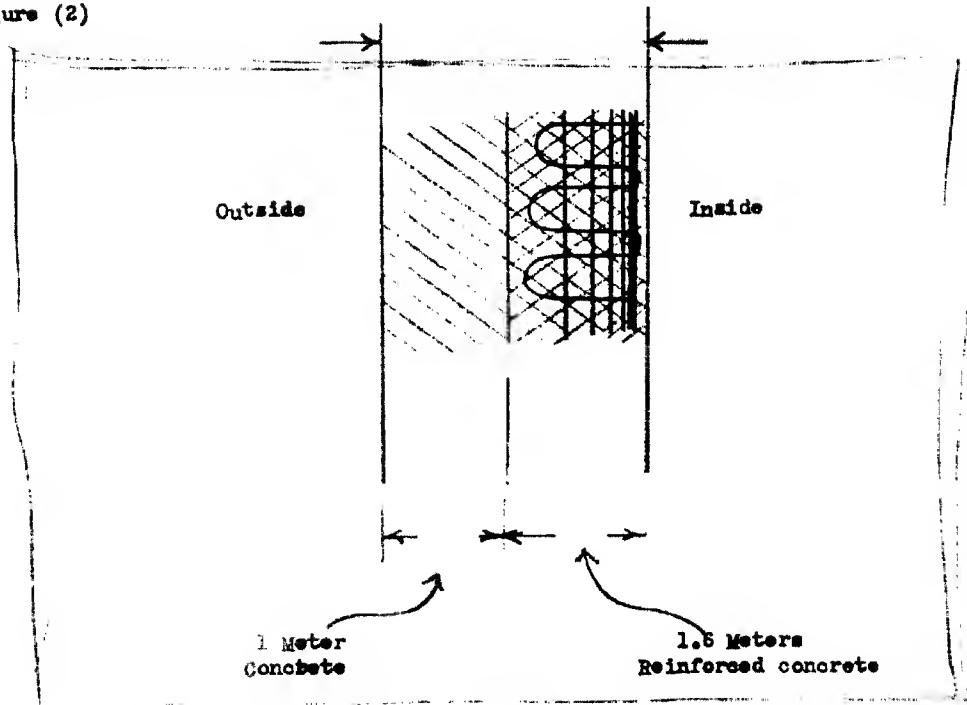


Figure (1)

A- 2.6 M
 B- 3.5 M Reinforced concrete
 C- 3-3.5 M
 D- 2.0 M
 E- 1-1.5 M (Explosion layer, consisting of loose, broken stone and earth.)

Figure (2)



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car and machine plant in Györ, a four to six story shelter, partially underground, was completed in 1954. [redacted]

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[redacted] having walls 2.5 meters thick and a dome-shaped roof 8-10 meters thick at the highest point. [redacted] details and furnishings of this shelter to include rubber-lined steel doors, ventilation equipment, wooden benches, and an independent power plant. Shelter capacity appears to be about 3500-5000 for a factory employing 1500 persons divided into 3 shifts. 30/ Other industrial plants have been noted as having similar new heavy bunker-type shelters. 31/

A civil defense headquarters bunker at Nagykanizsa is described as having walls and ceiling of 1-meter thick reinforced concrete. A radio station, gasoline generator, telephone exchange, and sanitary facilities were located in this command-post installation. 32/

[redacted] confirm information that a national guard-type civil defense corps was organised in Hungary about 1954. 33/ Inductees for this service attended training two evenings a week for nine months and

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STUDENTS SHOOTING HOUSE WALL DURING
REVOLTS, BUDAPEST, ZABADSAG, 10 APR. [REDACTED]

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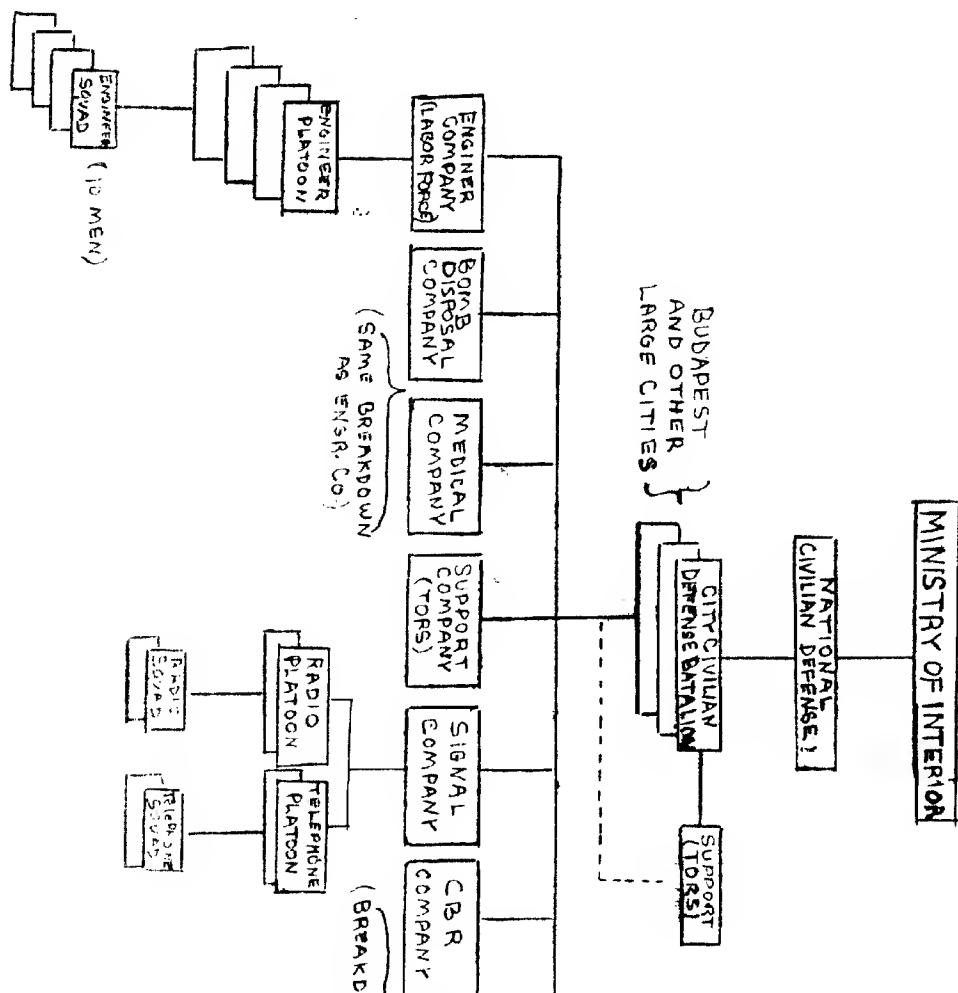
full time summer field training for three months. This was followed by monthly refresher meetings after the return of the trainees to their home cities. 34/ [redacted] it was planned to train seven 500-man battalions per year from 1955 through 1958. Only half of the program would therefore have been implemented at the time of the Hungarian disturbances. Personal equipment issued to members included police-type uniforms, rubber suits, oxygen masks, and pencil-type dosimeters. Unit equipment included mobile decontamination apparatus and chemical detector tubes. The battalion organization did not include police nor fire-fighting units, as these were to be locally provided.

Civil defense supplies have been issued in Hungary. In addition to the supplies listed above for civil defense battalions, a summer camp was said to have such stores as radios, telephones, engineer and other tools. 35/ A civil defense headquarters in one city was reported to have in hand workers clothing, protective clothing, shoes, 500 blankets,

* See organization chart

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Enclosure A: Chart showing organizational breakdown of civilian defense in Hungary.



ENCLOSURE A

calcium chloride, 500 flashlights and batteries, 3000 first aid kits, radios, beds, engineer tools, movie projectors and films, but only one Geiger counter. 36/ [redacted] emergency medi-

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cal supplies stored at one location which apparently comprised a complete field hospital of 100 beds. [redacted] Hungarian pharmacies also maintained a stock of emergency medicines and supplies of a first aid nature. 37/

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Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakian civil defense is evidently under pressures similar to that exercised in the USSR. Atomic civil defense training is underway particularly in factories, offices, and nationalized enterprises. 38/ Specifications for new and improved air raid shelters have been received. These were to have been installed in Czech factories starting in 1954. 39/ Instructions have been issued requiring enterprises to conduct civil defense exercises starting in January 1957. 40/ Some civil defense supplies are already on hand including first aid material, gas masks and protective clothing. 41/ The reported sites of

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three large air raid shelters in Prague were

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[redacted] confirmed. 42/

Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, East Germany. 43/ The remainder of the Soviet bloc has continued civil defense preparations which are in varying stages of development. Bulgarian civil defense is probably as well advanced as that of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Poland has been very active in initiating new civil defense measures during the past year. Rumania has made but modest progress, while information on Albania and East German civil defense has remained negligible. The latter only recently announced that civil defense measures would be initiated.

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